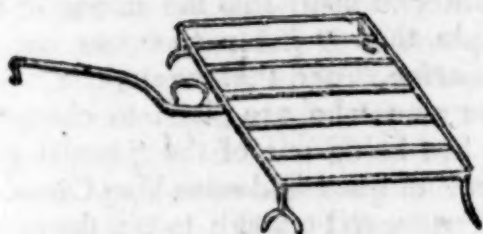


COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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"He (Sir ROBERT PEEL) well remembered when his *near relation* (meaning Mr. PEEL) was only a child, he (Sir ROBERT) observed to some friends who were standing near him, that the man who discharged his duty to his country, in the manner in which Mr. PITT had, did most to be admired, and was most to be *imitated*: and he thought, at that moment, if his own life, and that of his relation should be spared, he would one day present him to his country, to tread in the same glorious path."—Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Speech in the House of Commons on the 24th May 1819, on the Report relative to the measure of returning to Cash Payments.

TO
MR. PEEL.

On his project for changing the Laws of England with respect to the detection and punishment of crimes.

LECTURE I.

Barn-Elm Farm, Surrey, 12th March, 1828.

MR. PEEL,

I HAVE recently addressed three Lectures to your colleague, lately at the head of the army, and now at the head of that flourishing affair, our finances. The subject matter of those Lectures was of a nature highly important; but scarcely more so than the matter which is to form the subject of this and two other Lectures addressed and to be addressed to you. I mix very little with the talkers of this nation: I hear the opinions of very few men: I am out of the way of making very narrow observations: but, I do see the *broad sheet*; I see the "*reports*" which the botherration reporters of the sister kingdom and forth as statements of the proceedings and speeches of the "Collective Wisdom of the British empire"; and,

from the reading of these, as well as from the reason of the case itself, I know that the three Lectures will stick to the Great Captain much closer and much longer than he will find himself stuck to by his crowds of friends and admirers.

It is my present intention to accommodate you with a triple sticking-plaster of the same sort; and when I have done that, I think I may leave you to the comfort, the consolation, and support of BROUGHAM'S incomparable *best public instructor*! As to the rest of the Ministry whose principles are so highly approved of by the noble "*stern path man*" who is, unfortunately, according to the *reputed* speech of his brother, "*in a state of melancholy incapability*": I shall say very little of them, and that too, for a very sufficient reason; namely, that I know nothing about them, except in the case of Mr. Huskisson; and that I cannot find any acquaintance who knows, or has ever heard, enough of them to enable him to speak with any degree of confidence respecting either their character or their talents: and, as to HUSKISSON himself, after the Liverpool speech, and after the wonderful explanations of himself, LORD GODERICH, Mr. HERRIES, and LORD LANSDOWN, my readers would not be pleased, that he should occupy (except, perhaps, by way of *parenthesis*) any portion of the Register. With you the case is, at present, a little different: the broad-sheet, does indeed begin to *slacken* in its stupid praises of you; and, I almost think, that even if I were to let you alone, it would completely abandon you in a very short time; for, it is above all things base and pig-like; that is to say, turns upon a wounded brother in a moment, and assists to rip him up and devour him. The broad-sheet gentry are not a *herd* of deer or sheep, who merely shun a hunted and dejected brother: they are a real "*swinish multitude*," that pitch on upon the baffled wretch, and drive their tusks into him without mercy. Very inhuman, you will say that it is, in

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me, to be about to prepare you for such a catastrophe. Upon my honour, Mr. PEELE, I wish to do no such a thing: I wish to exhibit you before the people in your true light; I could wish at the same time, to keep you from the tusks of the swinish multitude above-mentioned: but, alas, I cannot, if I make any impression upon you: the moment they perceive a scratch in your skin, or see you look a little like coming out of an ash hole; the moment the *instructors* see their readers begin to shrug up their shoulders and laugh, they will begin to shrug up their shoulders and laugh too; and, they will, as in all other cases, try to surpass each other in the ridicule and abuse they will pour out upon you. Seeing these things, it really goes a little to my conscience to enter upon these LECTURES; but, my duty I must perform, let the *swine* of the press act as they may.

After this preface, I proceed to state the subject of the LECTURES of which you have just seen the commencement. The "*reporters*" tell us, that, on the 28th February, just past, you made in the House of Commons, the following motion, which you prefaced by a speech, the matter of which, is of the greatest public interest, as will be clearly seen before I come to the close of these Lectures:—"That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the increase of crime, and of the increased number of commitments in the cities of London and Westminster; also into the state of the police of the metropolis, and the districts adjoining thereto, and to report upon the same to the House."

Such was your motion, which was, of course, carried; and I will now take a view of the speech which preceded it; its acknowledgments of disgraceful facts, relative to the increase of crime; its statement respecting the causes of that increase; and its remedies for the evil, together with its measures for effecting what you were pleased to call "*the security of property*." It is only a few years since everything proposed by anybody, except those who had the power and the money on the public if

their hands, was called an innovation; and the proverbs of "*good king CHARLES*" were quoted everlastingly, in order to instil into the minds of the people that "*innovation* was not *reformation*," and that we ought to "*shun those men who are given to change*;" this last being one of the "*twelve good rules*" of good and wise king CHARLES, who was good enough to tax the people without their consent, to sacrifice his most faithful and zealous followers to what he deemed his own safety, and wise enough to bring himself to the block.

It was only in the winter of 1824, that Prosperity ROBINSON accused the Reformers of wanting to turn every thing topsy-turvy; and it is notorious that, for many years after the commencement of the French revolutionary war, so unjust and unnecessary on our part, it was as much as one's life was worth to complain of any thing, be it what it might, belonging to what are called the institutions of the country. Now, however, all seems to be upon the change: every thing appears to be undergoing, or ready to undergo, a transmutation: there is a troubled state of things, like that which precedes an earthquake; the winds blow from all points of the compass at once; the earth trembles beneath us; and every thing seems to indicate the approaching shock. LORD JOHN RUSSELL is at work, revolutionising the ECCLESIASTICAL CODE; Brougham spoke the other night, while a Gentleman, who actually left him upon his legs, went on very pressing business to Maidenhead, in Berkshire, (to see his girl, I suppose,) and, having despatched that business, hastened back to St. Stephen's, to know the result of the debate, when he actually found the DEMOSTHENES still upon his legs, not having stopped for a single moment, even for the pressing purpose that compelled you to quit the house a little while ago with that "*dignity and manliness*" which Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE found so entirely worthy of his high approbation; this DEMOSTHENES No. 2; this Cornelius Agrippa's man, is fatiguing us out of our lives, with his projects for

revolutionising the **CIVIL CODE**. **BROTHER HUSKISSON**, of guaranteeing and explaining fame, but who has not yet explained to us, how he came to embrace, all of a sudden, that person, his implacable hostility against whom actually broke up the ministry to which they belonged; this Brother has long been at work to revolutionise our **COMMERCIAL CODE**. The "*Notables*" are met to make some change or other, in our **FINANCIAL CODE**, or, to produce disappointment to every fool in the kingdom. Others are at work, and these not a few in number, to revolutionise our "**PAUPER CODE**." There appears to be a rivalry amongst the revolutionisers of the **GAME CODE**. You have been long at work in the revolutionising of our **CRIMINAL CODE**; while each successive measure which you have proposed and caused to be adopted has been accompanied, steadily and invariably, with an increase of crime and of national infamy. How odd it is, that, while every other code has been found unfit for the present times, the **REPRESENTATIVE CODE** should be found the most perfect in the world, standing in need of no revolutionising at all; and giving us a parliament that "*works so well*" as to render a revolution in all the other codes absolutely necessary! *This Code* is to remain untouched, is it? And you think that, do you? Events will soon teach you, that you are not more profound here than you have shown yourself elsewhere.

Before I proceed to examine the several parts of the publication, which the "reporters" have given us as your speech, I think it right to enquire a little into *who* and *what* you are; and into the reasons, if there be any, founded on any former transactions of yours, which ought to induce me to look upon you as a proper person, to suggest material alterations in the laws of the land. In the first place, you are the son of a cotton manufacturer, whose great public spirit induced him to subscribe voluntarily the sum of ten thousand pounds towards carrying on that war against the French Republicans, which war has

ruined and beggared this nation, and has now brought the whole of its managers to their wits' end. That Act of your father was speedily followed by his being created a **BARONET**, and by the accumulation of immense riches in his trade.

Now, according to the common cant of the day, I may be told, that a man's rising to great riches, from a very low state of life, is a proof of his merit; to which I answer by a flat denial of the fact. If, indeed, a man, by a long series of industry, exercise of skill, exercise of learning, exercise of integrity, and punctuality in all his dealings: if a man, from such causes, arrive at great wealth, and that too, while his underling aiders and abettors have always been treated well by him; then his rise from poverty to wealth is to be taken as a proof of his merit; is to be taken as a proof that he is worthy of public confidence, if his talents fit him for a public station. But, a man, and especially in this state of things, in this country, may rise from poverty to riches in consequence of his having been a merciless grinder of those, by whom his riches were earned; his possessions may be, what the Scripture emphatically calls the gain of oppression. He may have swelled up from poverty to riches, may have swelled up from the carrying of a pencil box, to the possession of immense domains, by merely "*watching the turn of the market*." He may have grasped, (when he ought to have remained at the desk in the counting-house,) a dozen or two of Lord's Estates, by jobbing in loans, and by all the nefarious arts of usury connected with such transactions. And am I to regard his upstart progress as something calculated to make me confide in him as a public man? Some of the Gamesters, in the various Hells of London and Westminster, rise from poverty to riches in a week. If I regard the pecuniary acquisition of these men as proofs of their merit, and as bespeaking their worthiness of public confidence, how unjust am I, not to give the same degree of credit to the lucky pick-pocket, housebreaker or highwayman. The Gamester, the pick-pocket, the

burglar, and the *Knight of the Post*, which by the bye, the French call the "*Chevalier d'Industrie*"; all these are infinitely less criminal, and infinitely less injurious and disgraceful to the community than any of the lucky professors before-mentioned. This maxim of awarding merit to the possession of riches suddenly acquired, without reference to the means of the acquisition, is peculiar to this country, grows naturally out of the system of usurious transactions, and is one of its greatest calamities. Any man, be he what he may, if he have but the luck to obtain, no matter whether by bribery, corruption, cuckoldom, pimping, or marrying the cast-off article of a patron; if a man obtain, no matter how, a parcel of the public money, no matter under what name or form, and be thus raised from poverty to riches, the elevation is regarded as a proof of his merit; and no inconsiderable portion of the people are base enough to recognise it as such. It is then scandalous injustice to inveigh against the pilferer of a till, or the taker of a purse.

Therefore, I am not to be answered by being told, that your Father's riches and his title arose from his merits. All his gains, for any thing that I know to the contrary, may have been strictly legal, fair, and honest; I am not disposed to impute to him the having acquired his wealth by bad means; but, I must have very satisfactory proof of the contrary, before I ascribe any portion of merit to the acquisition; and, even if I had that proof, I should demand something a great deal more than that, before I regarded the possession of wealth as an evidence of his or of your fitness to have any thing at all to do with the conducting of the affairs of the nation. Being able to give a dinner, that costs two or three hundred pounds, is calculated to excite my suspicions of the contrary, instead of convincing me, that the party giving those dinners is entitled to my confidence as a minister.

Your Father, though a manufacturer of, I dare say, very lovely and pretty cottons, seems to have been, at a very early stage, pretty full of notions relative to places, powers, emoluments, and

honours of a public description. His words, which I have selected for the motto of the present lecture, are indicative of a pretty fair portion of presumption, which seems to have grown upon him, rather than otherwise, from the time that you were a child, until he saw you "*legislating*," as the saying goes, upon the famous subject of Cash Payments. He appears always to have been a very sanguine and prophetic Gentleman; for, in the history of his Baronetage we are told, that he had, at a very early stage of life, a "**PRESENTIMENT**" that he should be the founder of a *great* house; though, according to present appearance, that house is very likely to assist in pulling the good old cotton house down about his ears, together with all the other houses in the nation, noble as well as commercial. It is manifest enough that the presenting of you to your country contemplated by your Sire at the time mentioned in his speech, was to be in modest imitation of the presenting of SAMUEL as a servant of the Lord. There is a great deal of the sublime in that transaction, and, doubtless, the cotton spinner looked upon you as being destined to be hailed like PITT, to be a "*Heaven-born Minister*;" an appellation given to one of the most foolish and mischievous of men, by the most foolish and most stupid of people.

One thing, however, your Sire forgot at the time when he was putting forth his pious and patriotic prayers and predictions. I should not say, forgot; for the thing had not then come to pass; I should say, *failed to foresee*, sagacious prophet as he was; namely, that before the time would come, for you to tread in the path of the Heaven-born PITT, that Heaven-born Gentleman, would have wiped off with his long tongue all the rich cream from the pan, leaving to the new Heaven-born to make fine butter and cheese out of the skim milk. This was a sad mistake of the cotton spinning prophet. Besides, in the days of Pitt the national milch beast had but just calved; (I write at a farm, excuse, therefore, my rustic similes); she had but just calved; loans, scrip, omnium,

poured forth from her udder, and that too in such quantities, that the farming men exclaimed—"inexhaustible resources!" and the dairy-maid cried "God bless us." Out came the pitchforks, and all the various means of punishment and destruction were levelled at the head of every man, who ventured to suggest the bare possibility of the cow's ever becoming dry. But alas, cows will become dry, be they ever so good; and so it happened, with this ill-fated lowing and insensible beast. PITT found the cream devilish thin, before he took his leave of the concern; very streaky, and the butter very white; and as to the cheese, it required teeth of iron to make an impression upon it, long before the Heaven-born herdsman closed his account. His successors wondered prodigiously at the falling off of the dairy; and there were thousands to exclaim, that "If Mr. PITT had been alive," the dairy would have experienced no difficulties at all.

The concern having got into a miserable plight; the cow being manifestly growing quite dry, and the concern not admitting of the stoppage necessary to give the usual and natural time for replenishing the bag of the poor beast, she at last became, in spite of her "inexhaustible resources," as dry as a deal board. In this state of "agricultural distress," recourse was naturally had to the seat of science; and, at the first call I must confess, up came you, piping hot, from the University of Oxford. At this time, to drop our rural similes for a little, the nation was prodigiously in debt: it had contracted an enormous debt, for the carrying on of that war, in support of which your patriotic father had voluntarily and generously subscribed £10,000. out of his honest earnings as a cotton spinner. Ten thousand pounds was a large sum of money; and, though this was merely a nest-egg to which others laid in every part of the kingdom (not forgetting the £10,000. that DUNDAS subscribed out of the public money), still, ten thousand pounds would not carry on the war against France, and inexhaustible loans were contracted; and these loans all in paper

money. When, therefore, you came up from Oxford, brim full of the wisdom stuffed into you in that celebrated school, you found, that all the gold and silver, or nearly all, was gone out of the country; that a depreciated paper was become the circulating medium of the country; that the parsons were getting their payments in depreciated money; that, in time, this money would become worth very little in reality; that, by and by, the money which a landholder would receive for the annual rent of a thousand acres of land, would hardly supply his wife with loose money to spend at the card-table: therefore, you, full of the wise instructions of the profound professors of the University, immediately set to work to cause rents and taxes; to cause the landowners, the placemen, the pensioners, the sinecure people, the soldiers, the sailors, and the parsons, to be paid in gold of full weight and fineness, and in full tale, instead of being paid in this depreciated money.

What a joyous day for the sensible landowners, who exclaimed, "a second PITT, a second PITT, 'pon our honours!" They thought they already saw their tenants coming with bags of gold, instead of bundles of rubbishy depreciated paper. "Heaven-born!" exclaimed they with one voice; and, upon your first appearance with your report upon the subject, Brother SEBRIGHT exclaimed, "if ever there were a moment of his (Mr. PEEL's) life, in which he was "most unquestionably, and most eminently entitled to the gratitude of his country, it was the present moment;" that is to say, the moment when you were proposing a measure, which has been productive of more mischief, more ruin, more misery, more actual starvation, and more crime, than any measure that ever was adopted in any country in the world; and which measure is now steadily going on producing its natural and dreadful effects, and that threatens the country with a convulsion calculated to fill almost every man with the greatest alarm, and that even I cannot contemplate without feeling some degree of uneasiness.

Here we have you, then, performing

your first feat in taking your first step in that path of **PITT**, which the gifted cotton-spinner seems to have been preparing you for from your infancy. The mischievousness of the bill, which I have taken care shall never be separated from your name, is now acknowledged by every body; and, though you had the approbation and support of the "collective wisdom" of the House of Commons, no apology does that form for you. You ought to have understood the subject yourself, before you presumed to meddle with it. Before you became the Chairman of a Committee of so important a subject, and especially before you proposed the measure, you ought to have well understood, not only the causes which have been at work, but also the consequences that the measure would produce. It is true that you were applauded to the skies, by those by whom you were surrounded. That veteran politician, placeman, and financier, **TIERNEY**, envied you the glory you were about to acquire; and said, that he could not gratify you by giving you so much praise as he could wish, because, your plan was *founded on the principles long maintained by himself and his friends*. **WILMOT** (our present **WILMOT HORTON**, I suppose) heartily concurred in your plan; and concluded, by prophetically observing, "that the country would rejoice in gladness whenever sound principles of political economy were once more re-established by the votes of that house." **ABBERCROMBIE** predicted, that the "good sense of the country would soon remove the delusion under which it at present laboured, and that this would be the last time that Parliament would ever be called upon to discuss the subject; and therefore, he hoped that there would be no division; that the plan would be agreed to unanimously; and that, thus, it would go forth to the people with all *due weight*." You, your wise self, congratulated the House on their unanimity, and you congratulated the country, that, "at length we were about to reach the goal" (you should have said *jail*) "of a sound metallic currency, from which we had departed for twenty-two years, but that, fortunately,

"this was now coming to an end, and that the resolution of the House this night (25th May, 1819,) would remove all the fear of **FUTURE PANIC** and **ALARM!**" **CANNING** (always the foremost in a full cry for an object of superlative mischief or foolishness), finding that a wary country banker intended to press for a division, exerted all his powers upon the fears of the forlorn son of paper money; and called, in a tone hardly to be described, for an abandonment of the intended division. This produced the suitable effect upon the poor man of paper; and **CANNING**, having thus succeeded in obtaining an abandonment of intention to divide, concluded with these memorable words: "He would take the assent to abstain from a division, as nothing less than an acquiescence in the unanimous determination of Parliament, that the country should return to the ancient standard of value in the irrevocable establishment of a metallic currency." This speech concluded, as the "reporters" tell us, amidst the "loud and universal cries of **HEAR! HEAR!**" continued for many minutes after the "Right Honourable Gentleman had taken his seat."

Thus was this most mischievous measure adopted. Certainly more mischievous, than any measure ever before adopted in this or any other country. It is curious, too, that the people of the country saw the mischief at the time, expressed their alarms, and protested against the mischief. Still more curious, and more characteristic of the stupidity of **CANNING**, that, when **LORD FOLKESTONE** brought forward the question of *Parliamentary Reform* in 1823, and having stated that one of his reasons was, that the House *did not speak the sentiments of the people*, **CANNING** answered him by asserting, that the House was the better on that account; for, that many of the laws that the House had passed never would have been passed if the people could have had their way; and, as an instance of this, he mentioned your famous bill, to which, he said, the people were almost unanimously opposed! To prove the immeasurable

folly of this man, he said this in the year 1823, after the crying distresses of the nation, caused by this very bill, had compelled that very House partly to repeal that bill! Such audacity, joined to such drivelling folly, was never before witnessed in any human being, excepting in him whose memory is a fit subject for commemoration with the at once stupid and insolent set (mostly placemen and pensioners) who are now raising money for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of CANNING.

This measure formed your *outset* as a public man: you ought to be made, in every possible way, answerable for its terrible consequences. Your having had the hearty approbation of the rest of the set, is nothing to us; it is nothing at all to the people, whose voice you despised. Besides, if every one else might be called upon to excuse you, *I cannot be so called upon*. TIERNEY, in a speech in the House in 1818, recommended the very measure which you finally brought forward. In the month of May of that year, I, being then in Long Island, wrote a letter to Tierney, in which I *proved*, not asserted, but plainly proved, that such a measure, if adopted, would produce all the various evils which your measure has produced. This letter of mine to TIERNEY was published in England in the next month of August or September; it was sold for two pence a copy, and twenty thousand copies or more were sold. What defence have you, then, against the charge of having done this mischief *wilfully*? Of having done this mischief from obstinacy, from a desire to thwart an individual, who is taxed to help to keep you; or, of having done the mischief for mischief's sake, contrary to your bounden duty to your King and country? You will say, that you never read the Register; or, that you thought it beneath your notice; but that will only add to your offence, by showing you to be an insolent as well as an ignorant man. At any rate, here you are now, standing before us, having acted in direct opposition to my advice, and having produced enormous mischief by having so acted. This is far from being all, however; for though your Bill

has been partly repealed, there is a part of it still remaining; and this keeps you, and all your colleagues, and all your supporters, in incessant embarrassment and perplexity. It is clear that you do not know what to do to get rid of this embarrassment; and it is equally clear, that you must and will do something before the end of many months from this time which will bring you down still lower than you now are in the estimation of the public. Of one thing be certain; that you can do nothing with a view of prolonging the life of the concern, which will not make my triumph over you as notorious as the trafficking in seats was acknowledged to be in the year 1809. In all your deliberations upon this subject, take into your account the **GRAND FEAST OF THE GRIDIRON**; for one single inch to the right or to the left, upwards or downwards, you cannot move, without calling upon us to celebrate that feast; to prevent the celebration of which you have no earthly means, but an Act of Parliament, carried into execution by main force. Will you stand still then, and *do nothing*? If you do, others will do something, I can assure you. Others will not be idle: neither Scotch law nor French law; neither blue coats nor red waistcoats; neither street day-police nor "*gend'armerie*" will prevent the general and tremendous consequences of paying, in wheat at *four shillings* a bushel, debts, and pensions, and salaries, and pay, bargained for in wheat at *fifteen shillings* a bushel.

You, like your celebrated Chief, stand upon the edge of a precipice; you did not, indeed, wipe off the cream, but you brought forward the project for making us return cream for skim milk, quart for quart; and to you principally the terrible consequences will and ought to be ascribed. Therefore, make your mind up to this, while you are preparing your new measures for giving us what you call "*our right*" of being protected; that is to say, the right of having police officers stationed about the streets, the roads, and the lanes.

If I look at your past achievements in the law-making way, I find that those "*salutary changes*," as the base wretches

of the London press call them, relative to the apprehension and prosecution of offenders, have, according to the statements of the magistrates themselves, added to, instead of having diminished, the number of offences; and the magistrates say further, that these "salutary changes" have already added enormously to the amount of the county rates, thereby bringing new burthens upon the land, at the same time that they have produced additional insecurity to property. None but a man like you, none but a man destined to be a heaven-born minister would, under such circumstances, have had the boldness to come unceremoniously forward for further "salutary changes" of the law. This you do, however, without appearing to entertain the smallest doubt that any one can fail to be convinced that you are the properest person in the whole world.

I am strongly disposed to believe, that you have seen by far the brightest days of your political career. Men of sense have always thought properly about you; and even the stupid press, seeing, most likely, that your difficulties are gathering about you, begins to hold a language very ominous with regard to your fame, pretensions to which you never had any beyond that of the paragraph kind, and that you are now about to lose, or I am no judge of such matters. If the advocates for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts do not take fright at their own success, you are lost as a minister. Indeed, ever since the formation of the new ministry, its tone has been so *low*, so different from what foolish people expected from it, there has appeared to be such a deep consciousness of inextricable embarrassment, that your enemies have been delighted, while your friends, that is to say the hunters after taxes, who are very sharp-sighted, shake their heads in despair, and exclaim, "it was not thus in the days of the great PITT;" always forgetting that he had the cream to skim off and to stop their mouth with.

So much for the past; so much for your career up to this time. I now come to your present project, and to the statement of your reasons for adopting

that project. Your statement was, in substance, as follows:

1. That there has been, and is now, going on a great increase of crime generally throughout the country.
2. That this has been the case particularly in London and Westminster and the vicinity of them.
3. That the causes of this increase of crime lie deeper than most people imagine, and that the Game Laws do not constitute a leading cause of such increase, at least in the metropolis, which was certainly a very pertinent and necessary observation.
4. That you believed, that a more probable cause of the increase was the defective operation of the Poor Laws, causing wages to be paid in part from the poor rates.
5. That you thought that the *example of Scotland* might be followed with advantage in this country in the administration of criminal law.
6. That you had read with attention the mode of pursuing crimes and bringing criminals to justice in France.
7. That it was, unhappily, evident, that there was not that security for property, in and about the metropolis, which *every subject had a right to expect*.
8. That in *Scotland* there was a PUBLIC PROSECUTOR, and so there was in France, and so there was in Austria; (and so there was, and is, in all those countries, which we formerly looked upon as being under despotic governments.)
9. That one great cause of crime was the want of employment; but the time would shortly come, when all men would be satisfied, that our GREAT POPULATION and INCREASED wealth and MANUFACTURES had OUTGROWN the INSTITUTIONS of the country, which might have fitted them some centuries ago, and that the cheapest mode to remedy that evil would be to provide some suitable remedy.

These, as far as I can make head and tail of the matter, are the propositions contained in your speech, as given to us by the botheration "*reporters*," which speech was very curiously the preface of a motion for a Committee to inquire into the cause of the increase of crime in the metropolis and its immediate neighbourhood. It is my intention to investigate this subject myself, and to leave you and your Committee to say very little about the matter; or, at least, very little that it will be necessary for the public to read much about.

This, however, I shall not attempt in the present Lecture, which has already left me too little room to spare. I therefore conclude for the present by assuring you, that your new and cheap remedy shall not take the public by surprise; and that the Scotch crew shall not have the satisfaction of seeing their laws imposed upon us Englishmen without some of us at any rate being fully aware of what has been done.

WM. COBBETT.

TO THE
COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF
THE NATION.

COLLECTIVE WISDOM,

My Printer, or somebody else, made a mistake last week, putting a "NOT" in the place of a "NOW," and making me say, that "BROTHER RIDLEY has not told you," instead of, "Brother Ridley has *now* told you" that he knows that the Finance Committee will do their duty like honest men; but that the debt is the great charge upon the country; that this debt can never be reduced; and that, as long as the debt lasts, the establishments must remain pretty nearly what they now are. If I had had time last week, I should have congratulated you then on this cheering state of your affairs. I do it now with all my heart, and am particularly pleased to observe, that not even JOHN with a bright sword now proposes to touch the interest of the debt. The servile newspapers call the old stupid

rubbishy song, called "God save the King," "our *great national anthem*." Any thing much more profane was hardly ever uttered. *God save the Great Debt: God save National Faith*; either of these would have a great deal more of sense in it; and, if the Irish MOORE or some other ballad-monger would give us a ditty under this title, he would have a crown piece and a good drink into the bargain.

Oh, collective! it is this Debt; this blessed Debt, which was contracted for the purpose of putting down the revolutionists of France, lest their successful example should urge the people of England on till they had obtained a Parliamentary Reform: it is this Debt, which is the rock of our hope. Sacrilegious, say I, is the hand that would touch it. It is a fast friend to the people, and a never sleeping enemy to their foes. There may be schemes on foot for getting rid of it. Nothing could be more easy of execution than schemes of this sort. The Debt may be got rid of to-morrow; but (and here is our security), that which gets rid of the Debt, be it what it may, and come when it may, must give us that Reform for which we have been, so long, most humbly supplicating in vain.

I am somewhat anxious to see brought forward in a tangible shape, the excellent plan of *mortgaging the Poor Rates*, for the purpose of raising the wind to send the people out of the country. However, I must, as becomes me, wait your operations with patience.

I had almost forgotten to congratulate you on the opportunity, which I understand you are about to have, of exercising your "*liberality*" to those excellent friends of ours the Jews, who are about to petition you to be put upon the same footing with their amiable fellow-creatures the dissenters. This will be a change indeed; but, what will my Lords the Judges say about *Christianity being a part and parcel of the Law of the Land*, if these descendants of the murderers of Jesus Christ, shall be legally authorised openly to profess and proclaim their unqualified blasphemies? However, the affair lies pretty much

between you and their Lordships : and being in such good hands, there I leave it.

WM. COBBETT.

TO DOCTOR BLACK.

DOCTOR,

You are at your old Scotch tricks again. You take an extract from the Register respecting the Test and Corporation Acts; you garble even that extract, and tell your readers that I have stepped forward in defence of the Church against the Dissenters; and a meaner sort of scribe, who writes what he calls the "*Leeds Intelligencer*," is actually accusing me of taking part with the Dissenters *against* the Church. Knock both your stupid heads together, and justice will be done. You do not notice the *twelve reasons* that I gave for being pleased that the repeal is likely to take place; because, I suppose, those reasons are stated *plainly*, and not in the dark and deep Scotch manner. Upon hearing your article read, I exclaimed, "*Le Pouilleux!*" and if you want to know what that is, look into the French Dictionary; and when you have so done, if you have a fragment of justice left, you will say that your conduct entitles you to the name.

But, DOCTOR, I think I can tell you some news, though living here in this state of rustication; that is, that a little bird has whistled in my ear, that the tag-rag and bob-tail, the lop-eared and the prick-eared, the men of *one* God, and the men of no God; those droll Christians, that treat the Redeemer merely as a practiser on deal board; that the sanctified and the profligate; in short, that the whole crew, are likely to be *jockeyed* after all! That there is a sort of a *negociation* on foot, for undoing in substance, that which has been done in form; and that, after all, the cunning mongrels will find themselves out-cunninged.

I see, DOCTOR, that you begin to believe that there will be war, or unspeakable disgrace to this country. You are always on the side of the Jews; and you are already preparing an apology for the Ministers, should they bring upon us

this indelible disgrace. You choose to say, that LORD ELDON is the only man in England who will have to congratulate himself on the failure of our interference between the Greeks and Turks. You choose to forget that I expressed my disapprobation of that interference, from the very moment that we first heard of it, and long before LORD ELDON had an opportunity of making public his opinions upon the subject. I said from the beginning, that we must help Russia to crush our real and natural friend; that we must help this overgrown power to take possession of CONSTANTINOPLE and the LEVANT; that we must go to war on the side of the Turks against Russia; or that, we must stand by, and incur the everlasting disgrace of seeing Russia do the thing herself.

You, DOCTOR, with your long Scotch nose made to be poked into a mull, seemed to have smelt out, that the *standing by* system, is to be the one pursued by our Ministers; and, accordingly, you are setting all the drones of your bag-pipes in motion, to play a tune of congratulation to their ears. You call the possession of CONSTANTINOPLE by the Russians a *chimerical danger*, and can see no harm in that power's having the absolute naval command of the LEVANT, which has heretofore been, for hundreds of years, a theatre of commerce almost exclusively beneficial for England; and more really profitable to her than all the accursed cotton factories that ever were, or ever will be. Besides this, you are ready to tell us, I dare say, that the *French may take their share in Egypt*, without any danger to us other than such as is "*chimerical*." But, then, at last comes your alternative: we must suffer RUSSIA to do this; "*or we must have a national bankruptcy*." Agreed, DOCTOR; but then, thorough-paced Scotchman as you are, you confirm my opinion, long ago expressed, that "*the Debt says to GEORGE the Fourth, thou shalt never have war again, while I am in existence*." This little pithy sentence, from some queer motive or other in the broad-sheeted brethren, found its way into all the newspapers of England, Ireland, and

the United States; and, I do believe, that, if a French ship of war were to come up the Thames and fire at our forts, we should not go to war, as long as this debt and dead-weight last in their present amount.

But, then, Doctor, do you mean to say that it is right for the country to continue in this state? Granted, Doctor, that there must be national bankruptcy, if there be war, but so there must be, if there be no war; or there must be something a great deal worse, and that, too, at no very distant day; and thus, after all, the disgrace will do nothing for us in the money way.

WM. COBBETT.

WOODLANDS.

THE *fifth* Number will be published to-morrow (Saturday the 15th March); the *sixth* Number on Saturday the 22d March, and the *seventh* and *last* Number on Saturday the 29th March.

AMERICAN SEEDS.

I HOPE to be able, by the 29th of this month; and, indeed, I *shall* be able, to offer these seeds for sale. A part of them are in the ship *Columbia* which is now, I suppose, coming up the Thames. I propose to put complete assortments of the seeds up in boxes, and to sell each box for 5*l*. There will be in the whole upwards of fifty different sorts of seeds of trees and shrubs, to which will be added about ten or fifteen sorts of garden seeds. Amongst the tree seeds will be *Walnuts*, *Hickory Nuts*, seeds of the *Sassafras*, of the *Birch*, of the *Plane*, of the *Red Cedar*, of the *Maple*, of the *Tulip*, of the *White Elm*, and, amongst the shrubs, seeds of the *Pinckneya* (*Georgia Bark*), the *Comus Florida*, the *Kalmia Latifolia*, the *Kalmia Augustifolia*, the *Spice tree*, (*laurus benzoin*), the *Magnolia Glauca*, the *Magnolia Tripetula*, the *Magnolia Grandiflora*. I have mentioned the above, also, as part of the trees and shrubs. I shall put into each box, two pounds of fine *American Locust Seed*. These two pounds contain about twenty-four thousand

seeds; and, if the instructions which I have given in the "*WOODLANDS*" be strictly adhered to, in the sowing of these seeds, almost every seed will produce a tree; and a tree too, fit to go into a plantation next autumn.

Amongst the garden seeds, there will be several sorts of the *Squash* or *Vegetable Marrow* seeds; two sorts of *Melon* seeds, one at least of *Cucumber* seeds, and a pint of three different sorts (a pint of each) of *Kidney* beans; besides which there will be three sorts of *Onion* seeds, and *Asparagus* seeds.

I forgot to mention one sort of seed, a small quantity of which is worth more than the whole five pounds; namely the SEED of the *SASSAFRAS*, which no man in England ever possessed but myself. There is also the *Pinckneya* or *Georgia Bark*, which never has been in England before, except last year, when I sowed some of it, and reared a great number of plants.

Upon looking over my list again since I wrote the last paragraph, I perceive that there will be about twenty sorts of garden seeds. There is some seed of the finest *beets* in, such as produce roots far superior to any that I ever saw in England. There are several varieties of the early Indian corn; some white and some yellow.

Now, that part of these seeds which I shall sow, I shall make grow; and any other person may do the same if he will, by referring to the instructions contained in the "*WOODLANDS*," the last Number of which will be published on the 29th of this month; that is to say, on the day that the Boxes will be ready for sale. The *WOODLANDS* does not treat of shrubs, but is confined to trees proper for timber or underwood in England; but the instructions given, with respect to the sowing and managing of some one or other of the seeds of those trees and underwoods, will perfectly well answer for the sowing and managing of the shrubs, the seeds of which I am now about to offer for sale. I have made the seed of all the trees and underwood, upon which I have treated, to grow. I have, in the work called the *WOODLANDS*, given a most clear account of the manner of

doing it. I shall, therefore, into each box of seeds, put a catalogue of its contents; and opposite the name of any tree or shrub mentioned in the **WOODLANDS**, I shall say, "See the **WOODLANDS**." For instance, opposite to the seed of the **BIRCH**, I shall say, "See the **WOODLANDS**, paragraph 153. Then, when I come to that rare plant, the **PINCKNEYA**, or **GEORGIA BARK**, or to the **KALMIA**, I shall say also, "See the **WOODLANDS**, paragraph 158;" because all these seeds are to be sown and managed just in the same way as is directed for the birch, the proceedings in the sowing of which, are the most curious that can possibly be conceived. If I had never done any thing in my life but rendered it an easy matter to raise the **BIRCH** from seed, which neither **MILLER** nor any other gardener ever accomplished, I should deserve the thanks of every body who is fond of trees. Till I made my experiments, with regard to the tender seeds of the **BIRCH**, I sowed not only that seed, but the seed of the **GEORGIA BARK**, the **KALMIA**, the **AZALIA**, the **RHODODENDRON**, and many others in vain. Having made this discovery with regard to the **BIRCH**, there was no longer any difficulty with regard to any of these, which, as experienced gardeners well know, are never to be got from seed, but by mere luck.

If I come to any shrub, for the sowing of which seed the **WOODLANDS** does not contain information quite sufficient, I shall insert the necessary information in the catalogue; but having put all the experience of my life, with regard to the rearing of trees and shrubs, into a book, I shall not, in this catalogue, write the book over again. Whoever reads this book, having read all the other writers on the raising of trees, will be astonished to find, how much more useful information is here to be got, in one volume octavo, than he has ever been able to acquire from all the folios and quartos, under which his shelves may have groaned. He will find, that, in this book, nothing useful is omitted; that I have seemed to suppose, that the reader's mind was a sheet of perfect blank paper, with regard to the subject I have treated

of; and, even if he be a man that has never before thought upon the subject, and if he know no more about the way in which a tree comes, than he knows about the way in which the world itself came; he will, when he shall have read this book, know every particular about the matter, from the gathering the seed from the tree, to the cutting down of another tree, after he has made it come from that seed.

If any gentleman wish to have a larger quantity of **BLACK** walnut seed than will be contained in the box, he may, by making application for it, be supplied with the walnuts at five shillings a gallon, or forty shillings a bushel; and a bushel would give him, I suppose, two or three thousand plants.

The boxes, which are not small ones, will hardly contain all the other seeds, if there be more than about a gallon of the **BLACK WALNUT**. The same may be said with regard to the **HICKORY NUT**, of which, I propose to put a quart in each box. These are not half so big as the **WALNUTS**, but if any gentleman should want more than a quart, he may have the extra supply at ten shillings a gallon.

The boxes, when packed up, will be carried to 183, Fleet-street, where they may be purchased, or whence they may be sent by coach or otherwise, to any part of the country, without the least danger of injury to any of the seeds. The month of April is a very good time for sowing any of these seeds.

The catalogue will contain some directions for sowing those of the garden seeds, which are not much known in this country; such, for instance, as the several sorts of **SQUASHES** (or vegetable marrow), and the several sorts of the **Indian corn**.

The **WOODLANDS** and the catalogue together, will contain information sufficient for any workman that can read, that has ordinary capacity, and that will condescend to be a little attentive to instruction.

EMPLOYMENT TO BE DISPOSED OF.

I HEAR of whole crowds of miserable young men, working in the country, and paid by the parish at the rate of three or four shillings a week, and some as low as two and eightpence a week. From this time to the end of April or middle of May, I shall want a good parcel of men that can use a spade, and that are willing and able to work when they have plenty of food. The payment I shall give them, come from where they may, will be, *per day*, from six o'clock to six o'clock, allowing half an hour for breakfast and an hour for dinner, two pounds of bread, half a pound of cheese, and two pounds of meat, generally pork or bacon. If they behave well, and work to my satisfaction, I shall, very likely, frequently give them a little milk at breakfast time and dinner time. They must have lodging, and if they be decent men, washing; and if, therefore, they come from a considerable distance, I should not object, if they behaved well, to pay them so far in money as would be necessary to furnish them with a cheap lodging, and with the means of getting a shirt washed once a week, making, of course, an "equitable adjustment," in this respect, with regard to the quantity of food. If any Gentleman in the country who happens to know me, or whether he know me or not, should choose to give such persons letters of introduction, it might be very useful to the poor fellows and to their parishes too; but, I must observe, that I must be left to judge for myself *after I have seen* the parties; and that, I must caution any friend against supposing I shall keep a man a single minute beyond what suited my own convenience. I never did send a man away, all of a sudden, without cause; and, I dare say, I never shall; but, at any rate, this must depend upon me. Here will be the work, and here will be the food. One ought to go for the other; and I have the means of causing that to take place, to a pretty considerable extent. No able and good working man, who is not over dainty in his diet, need be afraid of losing employment, if he once begin it for me.

LONDON GAZETTE, Friday, March 7.

CROWN OFFICE, March 7

Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.

Shire of Inverness.—The Right Hon. C. Grant, of Glenelg, President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of his Majesty's navy.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Bolland, Distaff-lane, wine-merchant.

J. H. Payne, Arundel-street, Strand, book-seller.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

E. Hannuath and W. Jackson, Louth, Lincolnshire, corn-merchants—H. Scholfield and A. Gartside, Liverpool, merchants—W. and J. Bright, Admaston, Shropshire, land-surveyors—C. Chambers and T. Jeffrey, Holywell-street, Strand, foreign and English book-sellers—C. Ivens and T. Elkington, Coventry, linen-drapers—L. Burr and H. Francis, Cambridge, milliners—J. Crompton and J. Beswick, Warrington, Lancashire, corn-dealers—R. Parker and H. Cooke, Preston, corn-dealers—M. J. and W. Houseman, Ware and Bishop's-Stortford, barge-builders—J. and J. Timmis, Alve-church, Worcestershire, tanners—W. and J. Stevens, James-street, Saint Anne, carmen—J., J., and J. Menzies, Bristol and Dorchester, drapers—J. Hainsworth, M. Gaunt, T. Roberts, J. Beaumont, and J. Clarkson, Smalewell, Yorkshire, scribbling-millers; as far as regards J. Beaumont—F. and H. M. Heskins, Wootten-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, brush-makers—J. B. Player and T. Webb, Bristol, wine-merchants—W. Lucas and C. S. Boswell, Milk-street, Cheapside, importers of foreign goods—H. and W. Nickisson, Stone, Staffordshire, linen-drapers—J. Evarard and W. Birch, Upper Tean, Staffordshire, drapers—R., N., and T. Sheldermine, Salford, drysalers—J. Alliston and G. Hundleby, Freeman's-court, Cornhill, attorneys-at-law—J. Scott, P. Bell, R. Duckworth, and C. Webster, London and Malta, commission-merchants—T. Slater and J. Roston, Burnley, Lancashire, pawnbrokers—W. Martin and J. Turner, Birmingham, brass-founders—J. Walker, J. Salthouse, and J. Butler, Preston, joiners; as far as regards J. Salthouse.

BANKRUPTS.

C. P. Corral, Rochester, carver and gilder.
S. Lawton, Delph, Yorkshire, innkeeper.

W. Pearce, Leather-lane, Holborn, cheesemonger.

J. V. Montgomery, Dover-place, Old Kent-road, tailor.

W. S. Hills, Darby-street, Rosemary-lane, common-brewer.

D. Myers, Cutler-street, Houndsditch, merchant.

E. Wigzell, Lime-street, agent.

T. Hussey, Great Guildford-street, Surrey, hat-manufacturers.

DIVIDENDS.

- March 14. S. Wagstaff and T. Baylis, Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturers.
 28. C. Dollman, Regent-street, Maryle-bone, shawl-manufacturer.
 —. W. Abbott, Windham-place, merchant.
 —. T. Bignold, sen., Norwich, banker.
 —. W. Mardall, Water-lane, Tower-st. brandy-merchant.
 —. T. Porthouse, Wigton, dyer.
 —. W. Capel, Mark-lane, merchant.
 —. E. Hickman, Lombard-st., broker.
 —. G. Noah, Bruton-st., New-Bond-street, tailor.
 —. P. Longley, Ramsgate, carpenter.
- April 1. J. Bennett, Warwick-square, bookseller.
 2. S. Sims, Cheltenham, sawyer.
 4. J. Wood, Bishopsgate, grocer.
 5. W. Glasbrooke, Wolverhampton, innkeeper.
 8. R. Medforth, Nafferton, Yorkshire, horse-dealer.
 11. J. Baughan, Buckingham, innkeeper.
 14. J. Lumley, Foston, Yorkshire, corn-factor.
 22. S. Nichols, Liverpool, woollen-draper.

LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, Mar. 11.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Molineux, Brighthelmstone, cupper.
 J. F. Cole, New Bond-street, chronometer-maker.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Young, Leeds, merchant, to April 8.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Fearn, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker.
 J. and J. Pooley, Hulme, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.

BANKRUPTS.

Isaac le Mare and J. Thos. Prestage, Wood-street, Cheapside, and Bishop's-Stortford, Hertfordshire, silk-manufacturers.

F. Shipley, Boston, Lincolnshire, glover.
 J. Castell, West-square, Surrey, coal-merchant.

T. Earl, Worcester, victualler.
 T. Paddock, Chirk Bank, Shropshire, timber-merchant.

H. S. Wintle, Mark-lane, merchant.
 C. Stretton and W. Banfield, Great St. Helen's, wine-merchants.

T. Bradwell, Loughborough, Leicestershire, cord-wainer.

T. Pimblett, Goulbourn, Lancashire, corn and flour dealer.

J. Gill, New-street, Covent-garden, clothier.

R. Lovegrove and Wm. Cubbidge, Long-wick-mill, Lower Saunderton-mill, and Bledlow, North-mill, Buckinghamshire, paper-makers.

S. Smart, Devizes, grocer.

M. W. M'Laughlan, Manchester, publican.
 Wm. Cooke, Micklehurst, Cheshire, and Manchester, calico-printer.

J. Williamson, Leicester, victualler.

C. Shipley, Linby, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturer.

Richard Parker, Shrewsbury, boot and shoe-maker.

Wm. Hambly, jun., Tavistock, Devonshire, draper.

R. Hunt, Rochdale, Lancashire, money-scrivener.

DIVIDENDS.

March 18. T. Lawford and S. Grimsdick, Bevis-Marks, St. Mary-Axe, say-factors.

April 1. W. Neeley, Sherborne-lane, Cannon-street, and 'Change-alley, Cornhill, printer.

2. W. Harvey, Launceston, Cornwall, banker.

3. S. Hacker, Canterbury, builder.

—. T. Hodgson, Pendleton, Lancashire, school-master.

CERTIFICATES—APRIL 1.

C. Horley, Melton-Mowbray, Leicestershire, victualler—J. Burbidge, Ironmonger-lane, Cheapside, merchant—W. Ulph and B. Jackson, Norwich, dyers—A. and T. Tomlin, Liverpool, drysalters—A. Delisser, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, apothecary—S. Garthwaite, Gibson-street, New-cut, Lambeth, auctioneer—J. W. Jennings, Birmingham, factor—T. Harrison, Fleet-market, victualler.

MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK LANE, March 10.—We have again received a liberal arrival of all kinds of Grain and Flour from the coast, with a large supply of Irish Oats, in the course of the preceding week, and to this day's market. Fine Wheat this morning sold readily at full last Monday's quotations, inferior sorts also found a rather better sale, under the impression that Flour is likely to advance. The price of Flour is unsettled, but some in the trade asked 3s. per sack more. Rye almost without demand, and cheaper. Fine Malting Barley is in good request, and the terms of last week fully complied with; middling and ordinary qualities are not quite so brisk, owing to the extent of the supply. Malt is in fair demand, and realises the terms of this day se'nnight. Beans are a trifle lower, arising chiefly from the inferior quality of the samples exposed for sale generally. Pease of both sorts are about 1s. per quarter declined.

The very large quantity of Oats on the Market has conducted materially to depress the sale of that article, and a depression in price has been the consequence, of from 6d. to 1s. per quarter. Seeds altogether are extremely dull.

Current Prices of Grain, Flour and Seeds, in Mark Lane.

	Shillings per Qr.
Old Wheat	57 to 65
New Red Wheat	50 to 59
New White ditto	56 to 66
Rye	28 to 32
Barley, Malting	32 to 34
Grinding, ditto	27 to 29
Pale Malt	56 to 62
Feed Oats	21 to 26
Brew, or Poland ditto	26 to 28
Potato ditto	26 to 28
New Tick Beans	35 to 38
Old ditto	— to —
Pigeon ditto	40 to 43
Boiling Pease	40 to 43
Grey Pease	36 to 38
Rapeseed (new) p. last 24l. to 29l.	

Mark Lane, Friday, March 14.

As the proposed advance in the price of Flour last Monday could not be established, the price of Wheat to-day barely supports Monday's quotations. The very large arrivals of Oats caused a *very great* dullness in the trade. Other articles without alteration.

ARRIVALS.

English Flour	4,400
Wheat	3,400
Irish, ditto	80
Barley	3,310
Oats	6,900
Irish Oats	46,300

Average price of CORN, for the Week.

Wheat 52s. 4d.	Rye 32s. 11d.
Barley 29s. 9d.	Beans 37s. 5d.
Oats 20s. 11d.	Pease 38s. 11d.

CITY, MARCH 13.

BACON.—Landed: Sides, 50s. to 52s.; Middles, 50s.

BUTTER.—Best Dutch, 112s.; Carlow, 90s. to 96s.; Waterford, 70s. to 80s. Inferior qualities almost unsaleable at any price.

CHEESE.—No alteration since our last. The demand is not brisk.

PRICE OF STOCKS, 14th March.

One o'clock.

Consols	82½
New Fours	100½
Consols for Account	82½

HOPS.

Kent, pockets.. 84s. to 122s.
Sussex 80s. to 95s.

SMITHFIELD, March 10.

This day's supply having been tolerably good, and the weather unfavourable to slaughtering, each kind of meat met with a very dull sale. Beef and Pork at full 2d. Mutton and Veal about 4d. per stone beneath Friday's prices, at which Lamb was stationary.

At per stone by the carcase.

Beef, from	3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 5s. 1d.
Pork	3s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.

A LIST

OF

MR. COBBETT'S PUBLICATIONS.

I. LETTERS FROM FRANCE; containing Observations made in that Country during a Journey from Calais to the South, as far as Limoges; then back to Paris; and then, after a residence there of three months, from Paris through the Eastern parts of France, and through part of the Netherlands; commencing in April, and ending in December, 1824. By JOHN M. COBBETT, Student of Lincoln's Inn. Price *Four Shillings*.

II. THE LAW OF TURNPIKES; or, an Analytical Arrangement of, and Illustrative Commentaries on, all the General Acts, relative to Turnpike Roads. By WILLIAM COBBETT, Jun. Student of Lincoln's Inn.—Price 3s. 6d. in boards.

This work, which has been brought to a price calculated to place it within the reach of numerous persons, contains *every particle of the General Turnpike Laws now in force*. There are, altogether, *five Acts* passed since 1822, inclusive. Two of these Acts are of great length, and the last of them *repeals* nearly one-half of the clauses in the first. So that to take them as they are, they are calculated to do, for the common reader, nothing but *bewilder* him, and lead him into *error*. In this work, the *repealed clauses* in the first Act, and the *repealing clauses* in the second Act, are left out; and nothing but is *now law* is retained; but the whole of what is *now law* is retained, and in the very words of the Acts. —Then, in order to make the divers matters as clear as possible, all the clauses of the Acts, which relate to one matter, are *brought together under one head*. So that the reader, by looking at any particular head, finds there all the Acts say relating to one matter, or branch of the subject; and, for the purpose of aiding the reader, and saving his time, there is, prefixed to each head, or branch, a *short commentary*, showing the true intent and mean-

ing of the several clauses which follow under that same head, or branch of the subject.

III. A FRENCH GRAMMAR; or, Plain Instructions for the Learning of French. Price Five Shillings.

All that I shall ask of the Public is, that those who are expending, or have been expending, money, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the French language, for themselves, or for their children: all I ask is, that these persons will first *read steadily through* all that they find in the first fifty pages of *any* other French Grammar; and that they will then *read steadily through* the first fifty pages of my Grammar. If this were done by *all* such persons, there would, I am convinced, be but *ONE* French Grammar in use, in a very short time.—Any person, who has never studied French at all, will be able, by such reading, to form a competent judgment. He will find, that, from other Grammars, he can, by such reading, get *no knowledge at all* of the matter; while, from mine, he will get at *some knowledge* of it. Those, who understand the subject, I request to compare what they find in my Grammar on those difficult parts, the IMPERSONALS, the TWO PAST TIMES OF THE VERBS, and the PARTICIPLES: I request them to compare these parts of my Grammar with what they find, as to the same matters, in *any other* Grammar.

WM. COBBETT.

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